

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

SAADYA MASTAFA and KAFIA ISMAIL,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD LIMITED aka
AWB LIMITED, AWB (U.S.A.) LIMITED, and
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS PARIBAS

Defendants.

ECF CASE

No. 07 CIV 7955 (GEL)

**SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION OF CRAIG PHILLIPS IN FURTHER SUPPORT
OF DEFENDANTS AWB LIMITED'S AND AWB (U.S.A.) LIMITED'S
MOTION TO DISMISS THE CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT WITH PREJUDICE**

Craig Phillips hereby declares as follows:

1. I am a member of the Australian law firm Allens Arthur Robinson ("AAR") and have been a partner since 1986. I was admitted to practice in the State of Victoria, Australia, in 1980, as an Australian Legal Practitioner, and I am also admitted to practice in the Australian States of New South Wales and Queensland. AAR currently represents AWB Limited in certain court proceedings pending in the Federal Court of Australia, and in relation to other matters.
2. I offer this supplemental declaration in further support of Defendants AWB Limited's ("AWB") and AWB (U.S.A.) Limited's ("AWB USA") Motion to Dismiss the Class Action Complaint.
3. The following is true of my own personal knowledge and based upon the enquiries I have made, and, if called as a witness, I could and would testify competently thereto.

4. References to Acts, Regulations, Rules and Bills are to Australian Acts, Regulations, Rules and Bills unless otherwise indicated.

A. AWB Offices

5. The Australian Wheat Board, then a statutory authority of the Commonwealth of Australia, opened an office in New York in 1983. The New York office was originally proposed to be opened as foreign exchange and commodities trading desks. The foreign exchange desk, however, was retained in Melbourne, Australia, and the New York office initially consisted solely of a commodities trading desk.

6. The New York office also performed the following functions:

- a. trade policy monitoring of the U.S.;
- b. making representations concerning the U.S. Farm Bill and U.S. export and trade policy;
- c. liaison in relation to the single desk system;
- d. international sales and marketing into the South American market, commencing during the period from 1996 to 1999.

7. AWB USA was incorporated in the State of Delaware on 20 July 1999.

On and from the incorporation of AWB USA, the New York office became the office of AWB USA. AWB had no separate or shared office in the State of New York or elsewhere in the United States of America.

8. In about October 2000, AWB USA relocated to Portland, Oregon. The relocation took place because Portland was considered to be located in a more optimal time zone, because Portland was closer to the U.S. competitive export market, and because more favourable leasing terms for office space were available to AWB USA. In addition to the functions described in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, AWB USA assumed the following functions after the Portland relocation:

- a. in 2001, cash trading as a hedge for the AWB national pool and AWB's Australian based cash books;
- b. in 2002, AWB USA became registered with the United States Department of Agriculture as an accredited U.S. exporter;
- c. in late 2002, AWB USA commenced a cash trading book with orders executed on behalf of other AWB entities;
- d. in 2003, AWB USA established an 'over the counter' desk for derivatives trading.

9. From the time of the Portland relocation neither AWB, nor any of its subsidiaries, including AWB USA, has maintained an office in the State of New York.

B. Location of Witnesses

10. At paragraph 80 of my previous Declaration submitted in this case, dated 14 December 2007, I expressed the opinion that a large majority of the persons with knowledge of, or relevant to, the conduct of AWB and AWB USA, as alleged in the Complaint, are resident in Australia. This includes current and former directors, officers and employees of AWB, current and former employees of the Australian Government, and current and former members of the Australian Government (including Ministers). Each of these persons is amenable to Court processes in Australia, including requiring the production of documents and the provision of oral testimony.

11. Appendix 7 to Volume 5 of the "Report of the Inquiry into certain Australian companies in relation to the U.N. Oil-For-Food Programme" (the "Cole Inquiry") sets out the sitting days for the Cole Inquiry and the witnesses called to give oral testimony on those days. To the best of my knowledge, the following witnesses called to give oral testimony to the Cole Inquiry are not current directors, officers or employees of AWB and remain resident in Australia:

Nigel Officer	Murray Rogers
Michael Watson	Tim Goodacre
Andrew Lindberg	Trevor Flugge
Peter Geary	Andrew McConville
Dominic Hogan	Richard Fuller
Charles Stott	Thomas Harley
Chris Whitwell	James Lyons
Paul Ingleby	John Barry Prescott
Sarah Scales	Robin Beaumont
Daryl Borlase	Peter Hargreaves
Tim Snowball	Daryl Hockey
Terry Aucher	Michael Tighe
Peter Jones	Jill Gillingham
Philip Hughes	Jessica Lyons
Jim Cooper	Rosemary Peavey

12. In addition, a number of witnesses were called to give oral testimony to the Cole Inquiry in their capacity as current or former officers, employees or representatives of the Government of Australia (whether members of the public service or members of government) including:

Glen Taylor	Maureen Louise Grant-Thompson
Terence Charman	Lachlan William Crews
Maurice Besley	Jeremy Bruer

Bronte Moules	Alistair Nicholas
Graeme Bowker	John Tileman
Don Cuddihy	David Stuart
Jill Courtney	Innes Willox
Jane Drake-Brockman	Peter Varghese
Tony Grenenger	Mark Vaile
Zena Judy Armstrong	Alexander Downer
Mark Pierce	John Howard
	Felicity Johnson

13. I would expect that most, if not all, of the witnesses referred to in Paragraph 12 above are resident in Australia. For example, on 10 April 2006, the Cole Inquiry took evidence from Mr Mark Vaile. At that time, Mr Vaile was the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia. On 11 April 2006, the Cole Inquiry took evidence from Mr Alexander Downer. At that time, Mr Downer was the Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs. On 13 April 2006, the Cole Inquiry took evidence from Mr John Howard. At that time, Mr Howard was Prime Minister of Australia. A number of other witnesses on this list were senior members of the Australian public service or Ministerial advisers.

14. Further, Appendix 27 to Volume 5 of the Cole Inquiry identifies a large number of additional witnesses identified as “Commonwealth Ministers and Officers” (i.e., Australian Government Officers and Members) who submitted statements by way of statutory declaration to the Cole Inquiry. Those witnesses (excluding those referred to in paragraph 12), none of whom are under AWB’s control, and most, if not all, of whom I would expect to be resident in Australia, are:

George Atkin	Jan Adams
Ayman Ayyash	Frances Adamson
Robyn Bain	Lex Bartlem
Peter Baxter	Kilmeny Beckering Vinckers
Clare Birgin	Christian Bennett
Bassim Blazey	Alex Brooking
Michael Bliss	Justin Brown
Aldo Borgu	Anthony Bubablo
Gai Brodtman	Shae-Lee Burnell
Bill Campbell	Alison Burrows
Anastasia Carayanides	Dr Ashton Calvert
Brendan Doran	Roderick Campbell
John Feakes	Mark Carroll
Frances Freeman	Gary Cowan
Phillip Gaetjens	Malcolm Coxhead
Genevieve Hamilton	John Dauth
Brendon Hammer	Paul Davies
Anthony Haydon	Michael Dean
John Hennessy	Scott Dewar
Robert Hill	Susan Dietz-Henderson
Owen Johnstone-Donnet	Jean Dunn
Kenneth Jordana	Malcolm Ferguson
Sue Jorgenson	Henry Fox

Michael Kelly	Bruce Gosper
Michael L'Estrange	Jamil Hanna
Robert Laurie	Jeannie Henderson
Glenn Miles	Warwick Herd
Chris Moraitis	Colin Heseltine
Neil Mules	Joan Hird
Paul O'Sullivan	Christopher Lim
Victoria Owen	Caroline Linke
William Paterson	Alistair MacLean
Steven Pinhorn	Kevin Magee
John Quinn	Michelle Marginson
Williams Richardson	Adam McCarthy
David Ritchie	Margaret McDonald
Richard Rowe	Beverley Mercer
Ian Russell	Robyn Mudie
Peter Scott	Mark Napier
Gabrielle Simm	Matthew Neuhaus
Malcolm Skelly	Guy O'Brien
Michael Smith	Eugene Olim
Paul Stephens	Martin Quinn
Robyn Stern	Thomas Roth
Warren Truss	Terry Ryan
Simon Twisk	Richard Sadleir

Greg Urwin	Peter Shannon
Heidi Venamore	Geoffrey Shaw
Johann Visser	Andrew Shearer
Martin Walker	David Spencer
Deborah Watson	Catherine Steains
Ric Wells	Edwina Stevens
Penelope Wensley	Patrick Suckling
Denis Whitford	Michael Thawley
Dara Williams	Rohan Titus
William Williams	Janet Tomi
Peter Woolcott	
Greg Wilcock	
Trudy Witbreuk	

C. The Australian Securities and Investments Commission

15. On 19 December 2007, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC") commenced civil penalty proceedings in the Supreme Court of Victoria against six former directors and officers of AWB. In these proceedings, ASIC alleges that each of the defendants contravened ss180 and 181 of the Corporations Act and seeks consequential declarations, the imposition of pecuniary penalties and disqualification of each defendant from managing a corporation. Exhibit 12 is a copy of a public announcement made by ASIC on 19 December 2007 that provides further background to, and information regarding, the proceedings being pursued by ASIC in the Supreme Court of Victoria.

D. Litigation Funding in Australia

16. Litigation funding – which is permissible in Australia – involves a third-party commercial entity paying the costs of litigation for a plaintiff or group of plaintiffs (like the plaintiffs in this case). In exchange for paying the plaintiffs' costs, the litigation funding company will obtain a share of the proceeds of the case, as determined by agreement with the client.¹ Litigation funders may also provide ancillary services, such as conducting investigations or factual enquiries as a prelude to litigation.

17. There are five main litigation funding companies operating in Australia that fund both insolvency and non-insolvency-related litigation. The largest, IMF (Australia) Limited, is a "publicly listed company providing funding of legal claims and other related services where the claim size is over \$2 million".²

18. Consequently, in my view, if the present U.S. action was dismissed in favor of Australia, the Mastafa plaintiffs would have the option of approaching a litigation funding company in Australia, to seek funding for any claims that they might choose to assert in that jurisdiction.

19. Paragraph 1(d) of the Further Amended Statement of Claim filed in the Watson class action, presently pending in the Federal Court of Australia and referenced at paragraphs 58-66 of my previous Declaration submitted in this case, makes clear that the Applicants and the group members have entered into a litigation funding agreement with IMF (Australia) Limited.

¹ Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, "Litigation Funding in Australia" (Discussion Paper, May 2006).

² IMF (Australia) Pty Ltd, <http://www.imf.com.au/about.asp?content=aboutimf> (11 March 2008).

20. In addition, apart from litigation funding arrangements, a number of law firms in Australia who specialise in the conduct of class action proceedings on behalf of plaintiffs offer their services on the basis of “no win – no charge” or similar arrangements. In my experience, “no win – no charge” arrangements are relatively common in the context of class action litigation in Australia.

E. Disposition of Proceedings in Australian Courts

21. Supreme Court of Victoria: In my experience, practitioners before the Supreme Court of Victoria would expect reasonably complex commercial disputes to proceed through interlocutory processes and to trial at first instance within a period of 3-4 years, often more expeditiously. Each year, the Supreme Court of Victoria publishes an annual report. In the most recent annual report publicly available (for the financial year 2005-2006), in the civil division of the Supreme Court a total number of 6,504 proceedings were filed. In that financial year, the average time from commencement to disposition of proceedings finalized in the general civil trial division was 25 months, whilst in the long cases list (civil proceedings expected to exceed 12 sitting days at trial) the average time from commencement to disposition was 37.9 months.³

22. Federal Court of Australia: In my experience, practitioners before the Federal Court would expect that reasonably complex commercial proceedings would be resolved within a period of 2-3 years. The Federal Court of Australia also publishes an annual report that contains workload statistics. In 2006-2007, a total of 5,063 proceedings were filed in the Federal Court. Excluding Native Title causes of action,⁴ 92.2% of major causes of action were finalised

³ Supreme Court of Victoria, *Annual Report 2005-06*, 10-11.

⁴ These are claims by indigenous Australians for the recognition of proprietary interests under the Native Title Act 1993.

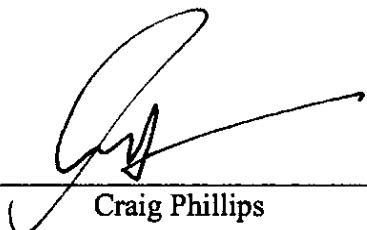
in under 18 months. In the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2007, 83.8% of all matters before the court were completed within 12 months from filing to disposition and only 5.7% of all matters remained unresolved after 24 months.⁵

F. Subject Matter Jurisdiction

23. The Supreme Court of Victoria is established by the Constitution Act 1975 (Vic). Section 85 of the Constitution Act 1975 (Vic) provides that the Supreme Court of Victoria is “the superior Court of Victoria with unlimited jurisdiction”. In my opinion, the subject matter of each of the causes of action described in paragraphs 47 and 49 of my previous Declaration remain available to the plaintiffs and would fall within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

24. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 7, 2008.



Craig Phillips

⁵ Federal Court of Australia – Annual Report 2006-2007